DATA RELATING TO THE SITE OF THE CROSSLEY REFLECTOR.

The site for the CROSSLEY Reflector is to be on the summit called *Mount Ptolemy* (see Hand-book of the LICK Observatory, p. 18), about 1000 feet south of the Great Dome, and near the brick cottages built for Professors BARNARD and CAMPBELL in 1894.

A road winds up the west side of *Mount Ptolemy*, past the two cottages, and directly round the south wall of the CROSSLEY Dome, and returns to the point of starting, along the eastern slope of the hill. This road was entirely completed May 16, 1895.

The rain water from the cottages and dome (about 80,000 gallons per year) will be collected in tanks at a point near where these roads join the regular stage-road from San José (about 177.6 feet below the marble floor of the L. O.), and from thence pumped by a windmill to a new reservoir, to be built some 100 feet south of the Great Dome, and about 25 feet lower than the L. O. floor. Surplus water from this reservoir will flow into *Huyghens Reservoir*, whose top is 31 feet below the marble floor. On the other hand, the new reservoir can be filled from *Kepler Reservoir* (46 feet above L. O.) or from *Copernicus Reservoir* (174 feet above L. O.). This rain-water will be used for power at the CROSSLEY Dome, whose floor will be about 120 feet lower, and for fire protection at the new cottages. The first floor of Professor CAMPBELL'S cottage (the cottage which is highest and furthest south) is about 147 feet lower than the L. O.

The data for the above-named elevations are derived from a survey by Professor CAMPBELL. E. S. H.

A METEOR SEEN AT SEA, MARCH 29, 1895.

The report that the steamship Nessmore, at this port, from London, had been struck by a meteor, briefly noted in the papers the day following her arrival, has attracted wide attention from those interested in ocean phenomena. Capt. RICHARDSON has given a very careful description of the incident, with the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time.

March 29th the steamship was off the southern end of the Newfoundland banks. The day opened perfectly, and at noon a good observation was had. At 12:30 o'clock the weather changed; a dense and black fog suddenly set in, completely enveloping the